Students, who are likely to migrate to another state in the course of their schooling, have the option to study in CBSE affiliated schools.

Population of tribals

*380.SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the tribal population in the country, State-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the number of tribals who have been deprived of their land so far State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps to be taken by Government to protect rights of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) A Statement giving tribal population in the country, State-wise and gender-wise is given below.

(b) to (d) Land and its management fall within the administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of State List (List II) of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Central Government plays only a coordinating and advisory role in this regard. There is no Central Law on restoration of alienated tribal land. However, States with large tribal populations have enacted laws prohibiting alienation of tribal land and providing for restoration of alienated land. As per reports received from the States, 3.75 lakh cases were filed in various Courts comprising an area of 3.46 lakh hectares, out of which 1.62 lakh cases were decided in favour of tribals and 1.80 lakh hectares of alienated land have been restored to Schedueld Tribe persons. Cases covering 0.58 lakh hectares of land are still pending for disposal in various Courts. Data regarding State-wise number of tribals who have been deprived of their land in the State are not maintained in the Ministry.

During 1999-2000, the Ministry of Rural Development had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, IAS (Retd.), former Secretary (Rural Development) to look into the existing laws/regulations of alienation of tribal lands in the country and to draft a model law on the subject in consultation of tribal lands in the country and

to draft a model law on the subject in consultation with the States, National Commission for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, Ministry of Welfare, etc. The Expert Committee has submitted a report, which contains recommendations relating to (i) Land and Rights of Scheduled Tribes, (ii) Legal Improvements for Enforcement of Land Rights, (iii) Model Legislation, (iv) Land Acquisition, Displacement and Rehabilitation, (v) Forest Rights of Scheduled Tribes, (vi) Administrative and Organisational Measures for Effective Implementation, and (vii) Socio-Economic Measures. Copies of the Report have been sent to the State Governments and to concerned Central Ministries for necessary action. However, since land is a State subject, the responsibility of enacting necessary legislation as well as ensuring its implementation rests with the State Governments.

The tenurial and access rights of forest dwelling scheduled tribes in respect of forest land which they have been traditionally inhabiting for ages have not been adequately recognised so far, resulting in historical injustice to them. In order to provide a legislative frame-work for recognition of forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled tribes, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced a "Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2005" in Lok Sabha on 13.12.2005. The Bill, when enacted, proposes to recognise the forest rights of the forest dwelling scheduled tribes including tenurial security, ownership of MFP and certain other rights.

Statement

Tribal population in the country, State-wise and gender-wise

(Source: Census of India 2001)

SI. No	Name of the State/Union Territory	Tribal Population		
		Males	Females	Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2548,295	2,475,809	5,024,104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	352,017	353,141	705,158
3.	Assam	1,678,117	1,630,453	3,308,570
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15,127	14,342	29,469

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	393,114	365,237	758,351
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,287,334	3,329,262	6,616,596
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67,663	69,562	137,225
9.	Daman & Diu	7,190	6,807	13,997
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	3,790,117	3,691,043	7,481,160
12.	Goa	299	267	566
13.	Himachal Pradesh	122,549	122,038	244,587
14.	Haryana	0	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	578,949	527,030	1,105,979
16.	Jharkhand	3,565,960	3,521,108	7,087,068
17.	Kerala	180,169	184,020	364,189
18.	Karnataka	17,56,238	17,07,748	3,463,986
19.	Lakshdweep	28,611	28,710	57,321
20.	Maharashtra	4,347,754	4,229,522	8,577,276
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6,195,240	6,038,234	12,233,474
22.	Meghalaya	996,567	996,295	1,992,862
23.	Mizoram	422,963	416,347	839,310
24.	Manipur(excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district)	374,319	366,622	741,141
25.	Nagaland	913,203	860,823	1,774,026
26.	Orissa	4,066,783	4,078,298	8,145,081
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0

1 2	3	4	5
28 Punjab	0	0	0
29 Rajasthan	3,650,982	3,446,724	7,097,706
30 Sikkim	56,940	54,465	111,405
31 Tamil Nadu	328,917	322,404	651,321
32 Tripura	504,320	489,106	993,426
33 Uttaranchal	131,334	124,795	256,129
34 Uttar Pradesh	55,834	52,129	107,963
35 West Bengal	2,223,924	2,182,870	4,406,794
INDIA TOTAL :	42,640,829	41,685,411	84,326,240

Setting up Heritage Sites Commission

2732. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
DR. KARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Heritage Sites Commission to ensure conservation of the historical monuments in the country;

(b) whether this Commission would have statutory powers and its directions would be binding on Government, private groups and individuals;

(c) the number of the monuments in the country;

(d) the number of monuments destroyed so far; and

(e) the other objectives of this Commission and by when it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Culture proposes to constitute a National Heritage Sites Commission.

(b) The statutory powers of the Commission are not finalized. The